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accompanying his reproduction of that map. Granted that Cosa's map represents fairly well the region under discussion, and the nomenclature of the period, the Agnese map proves nothing, as it is the product of professional map makers and not of explorers and is erroneous in more than one particular. The Ribero map of 1529, however, is a creditable map, but it is doubtful whether it or the other maps really prove anything in the present instance. In connection with this essay, the essay published in the February, 1919, issue of *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW* entitled "On the possibility of determining the first landfall of Columbus by archaeological research," and written by Theodoor de Booy, should be read.

The essay on the last resting place of Columbus describes the investigations made by the author in 1890 in the cathedral of the city of Santo Domingo, under credentials from the German government. He made there a complete examination, fully attested, of the coffin and remains said to be those of Columbus, and reproduces in his essay all the inscriptions, which he discusses at length. There appears to be no doubt that the real tomb of the great discoverer is in America and not in Seville under the costly mausoleum erected in the Cathedral of that city.

Both essays attest to the perennial interest that attaches to Columbus. The diction at times reveals that the native language of the author is not that in which the essays are printed. The maps and illustrations are clear.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Colección General de Documentos relativos a las Islas Filipinas existentes en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla. Publicada por La Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinos. Tomo IV (1522-1524). (Barcelona: Imprenta de la Viuda de Luis Tasso, 1921. Pp. viii, 380, (3). Paper 15 pesetas.)

The fourth volume of this carefully edited series maintains the high standard of excellence set by the three preceding volumes. According to the colophon, the printing of this volume was finished on May 21, 1921, which is considerably beyond the time when it should have appeared. The delay has been due, undoubtedly, to the disjointed times. Indeed, as intimated in the reviews of the preceding volumes, the publication of a series of this character has necessitated on the part of its publisher a vast amount of fortitude, for which the present reviewer can find only words of praise.

This contribution contains series documents nos. 127 to 194 inclusive. In general, it contains materials relative to the Magellan and Loaisa expeditions, the projected expedition of Esteban Gómez (who deserted Magellan in the Straits), to "Catayo Oriental", negotiations between Spain and Portugal with respect to the Moluccas and the Line of Demarcation, trade matters, and questions growing out of these. Here is found interesting and useful information bearing upon the early pilots, navigators, Spanish royal officials, the new problems of colonization appearing upon the Spanish horizon, and a multitude of other things that were combining to make of Spain the foremost nation of the day. Valuable biographical data are given, of special interest being the documents relating to that much execrated man, Esteban Gómez; to the famous and much discussed Sebastian Cabot; to Ruy Faleiro, who was to have accompanied Magellan as an equal, but who at the last moment was left behind as one demented; to Diego Díaz, factor of the powerful Cristóbal de Haro; to Bishop Fonseca, who exerted considerable influence on Spanish policy; to Diego Barbosa; and to others.

Side by side with expeditions, trade, political matters of high import, we are bidden to behold the arrangements for the marriage of King João of Portugal to the Spanish Infanta Doña Leonor, itself a part of a political game. In other documents, it is shown how the port of Coruña took on added importance as an outpost lying nearest to the new lands discovered or to be discovered within Spanish demarcation. The little frontier town of Badajoz comes into the limelight because of the Spanish-Portuguese negotiations carried on there in regard to the new lands. Throughout, we note in these documents the expanding world of the sixteenth century and the preparing of the stage for the present age. Very clearly do these valuable documents show us a Spain at its best—a nation bursting with energy, a people looking beyond the narrow confines of its home into a new world yet largely unknown, a country filled with ardent youths eager to venture themselves in the fascinating game of fame and fortune. We are in the midst here of a turmoil partly intellectual, that had grown greater with the years succeeding the voyage of Columbus.

Of the sixty-eight documents of this volume, only twenty-three have been previously published. Document 128 "Royal cedula stating the conditions for making contracts with those merchants who desire to have an interest in the Spicery fleets" (Valladolid, November 13, 1522), was published by Navarrete and Torres de Mendoza;

Doc. 132, "Anonymous undated memorial relative to the advisability of establishing the Spicery business at Coruña," by Navarrete; doc. 141, "Instructions issued by Carlos I. to his ambassadors relative to the proposals they are to make in his name to the king of Portugal about the Moluccas and the Spicery trade" (Valladolid, February 4, 1523), by Navarrete; doc. 147, "Letter of Ruy Faleiro to his majesty reciting that proposals have been made to him to return to Portugal, and petitioning that he be paid his salary and authorized to outfit a ship at his own expense" (Seville, March 22, 1523); by Medina; doc. 148, "Letter of Rodrigo Faleiro to his majesty indicating the advisability of annually sending fleets to the Indies, and petitioning that his salary be paid" (March 22, 1523), by Medina; doc. 149, "Contract made with the pilot Esteban Gómez for the discovery of East Cathay," (Valladolid, March 27, 1523); by Torres de Mendoza; doc. 156, "Evidence taken on petition of Simón de Burgos to prove that he was not a Portuguese but a citizen of Ciudad Rodrigo" (Coria, June 9, 1523), by Medina; doc. 162, "Letter of the emperor to D. Juan de Zúñiga, his ambassador in Portugal, informing him of negotiations with the envoys of that kingdom who came to Castilla to demand the ownership of the Moluccas" (Pamplona, December 18, 1523), by Navarrete; doc. 163, "Letter of Carlos I. to the king of Portugal, complaining that his ambassadors have not accepted the proposals made them with respect to the Moluccas" (Pamplona, December, 1523), by Navarrete; doc. 166, "Memorial addressed to the king by Diego Barbosa relative to certain events of the Magellan expedition and the means of carrying on the spice trade to the best profit" (1523), by Navarrete and Medina, as are all the following documents, except doc. 190, which was published by Navarrete alone, and doc. 194, by Medina alone; doc. 169, "Treaty of Victoria for the Junta of Badajoz" (Victoria, February 19, 1524); docs. 172, 173, and 174, royal cédulas appointing deputies and other officials to attend the Junta of Badajoz (Burgos, March 20 and 21, 1524); docs. 179, 180, and 181, royal cédulas giving directions to the deputies and other officials at the Junta of Badajoz (Burgos, April 10, 1524); doc. 185, "Signed opinion of Don Hernando Colón, with respect to the demarcation of the Ocean Sea" (Badajoz, April 13, 1524); doc. 186, "Opinion of Fray Tomás Durán, Sebastián Caboto, and Juan Vespucci, relative to the line of demarcation of the ocean sea" (Badajoz, April 15, 1524); doc. 190, a signed opinion by Hernando Colón on the same matter (Badajoz, April 27, 1524); docs. 190 and 193, royal cédulas addressed to the Spanish deputies and com-

missioners at the Junta of Badajoz (Burgos, May 7, 1524); and doc. 194, "Information educed at the request of Dr. Bernardino de Ribera to prove the right of the kings of Castile to the possession of the Molucas (Badajoz, May 23, 1524). The editor states in his preliminary notes that an extract of docs. 141 and 162 were published (English translation) in Blair and Robertson, *The Philippine Islands*. He should have noted also that documents 169, 179, 180, 181, 185, 186, 190, and 193 are also reproduced in English translation in whole or in part in the same work.

The unpublished documents are naturally not of equal importance. Doc. 127, (Valladolid, November 6, 1522) consists of the "Instructions to Nicolás de Artieta, Diego de Cobarrubias, and Esteban Gómez for the preparation of the spicery fleet of which García de Loaisa went as captain". Other previously unpublished documents relative to the Loaisa expedition are nos. 136, 138, 142, 160, 165, and 167. The Magellan expedition and matters arising therefrom are treated in docs. 129, 130, 131, 135, 137, 139, 155, 156, and 164. The aspirations of Coruña to become a trade center are seen in docs. 133, 134, and 142. Doc. 140 is an authorization given by Carlos I. to Dr. Cabrero and Cristóbal Barroso to discuss matters relating to the Moluccas with the Portuguese monarch and to make arrangements for the marriage of the latter to Doña Leonors. Docs. 143 and 144 concern Ruy Faleiro or his kinsmen; docs. 145, 158, and 161, Sebastian Cabot; and docs. 146, 150-154, and 157, Esteban Gómez. Doc. 159 is a royal decree dated Valladolid, August 25, 1523, directing the officials of the house of trade to pay Juan de Aranda the sum of 19,000 maravedis annually for the needs of Juan Cermeño, an Indian from the Moluccas. The Junta de Badajoz forms the principal theme of docs. 168, 170, 175-178, 182-184, 187-189. Doc. 171, is a letter of March 10, 1524, from the royal officials of Santo Domingo relative to Gil González Dávila, who was to make a voyage for the discovery of the straits. Doc. 191, dated La Puebla, May 7, 1524, is a letter from Pedro Suárez de Castilla and Domingo de Ochandiano to the effect that the treaty between the kings of Spain and Portugal exists in Seville only in copies.

The volume is a creditable production. The notes which precede the documents are only explanatory of the documents and not historical or explanatory of subject matter. They show the care with which the editor has tried to locate all the documents in the Archivo de Indias of which others have spoken.

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